



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/079,012	02/18/2002	Donald Thomas Robertson	A01185	5172
21898	7590	11/03/2004	EXAMINER	
ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY PATENT DEPARTMENT 100 INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-2399			BISSETT, MELANIE D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1711	

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/079,012

Applicant(s)

ROBERTSON, DONALD THOMA

Examiner

Melanie D. Bissett

Art Unit

1711

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,7,8,10 and 11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,7,8,10 and 11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The rejections of the previous Office action have been altered as necessitated by amendment.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Claims 1, 4, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Roberts et al.
4. From a prior Office action:

Roberts discloses coating compositions having very low surface energies comprising carboxyl-group containing aqueous polyurethane dispersions (abstract). The coating compositions comprise about 80-99.9% of a polyurethane dispersion, 0.1-10% of a photostabilizer, 0-10% of a surfactant, 0-5% of a crosslinker, 0-20% of a silicone fluid antifouling agent, and other additives (col. 8 lines 10-36). Because the polyurethane dispersions have solids contents of 3-60%, the coating compositions comprise ~2.4-60% by weight of the polyurethane polymer (col. 11 lines 61-64). Because water-dispersible components including carboxyl-group containing monomers are incorporated into the polymer backbone, it is the examiner's position that the polymers would have at least two carboxylic acid groups (col. 18 line 63-col. 19 line 65). Crosslinking agents are preferably added in an amount of 2-5% and may include oxazoline groups (col. 29 lines 20-37). The antifouling agents are used to prevent organisms from adhering to the surface; thus, they act as slip aids (col. 29 lines 52-61). Note also that silicone fluids are used as antifouling agents, where the applicant has taught silicone materials as slip aids. Several siloxane surfactant compounds are noted for use as defoaming agents and as flow and leveling agents; thus, these materials would act as wetting agents for the coatings (col. 29 line 62-col. 30 line 19). The reference teaches the use of UV stabilizers as the photostabilizers in preferable amounts of 1-10% (col. 30 lines 24-36). Thus, it is the examiner's position that the coatings of the reference anticipate the above-noted claimed coatings.

Regarding the process, Roberts exemplifies allowing the coatings to dry and cure at room temperature. When organic solvents are used, Roberts teaches drying the films by applied heat and vacuum first (col. 29 lines 1-9). This would result in a process of drying the films and then allowing the films to cure.

Regarding the substrates, the coatings are noted as applicable to glass, metal, wood, and plastic substrates (col. 8 lines 46-50). Examples show the application to PTFE, a thermoplastic polyolefin (examples 7A-20A, 25A).

Regarding the claimed friction coefficient, Roberts has taught the claimed coating composition and has also taught that the coatings of the invention necessarily have low surface energies (col. 9 lines 36-47). Because the binder and additives used in Roberts' invention are the same types of binder and additives employed by the applicant, it is the examiner's position that the coatings of Roberts' invention would inherently possess the claimed friction coefficient.

5. Regarding new claim 11, the terms "aliphatic" and "aromatic" are given their broadest interpretation. It is the examiner's position that silicon and other atoms are not excluded from the backbone of the polymer by the term "aliphatic" or "aromatic". Rather, the terms describe the saturation or presence of aromatic rings in the polymer structure. Since the applicant has not defined the terms in the specification to limit the polymers to contain certain amounts of aliphatic structure or aromatic structure, it is also the examiner's position that the polymers are not limited to wholly aromatic or wholly aliphatic structures. Roberts discloses a number of polyurethane materials, including aliphatic and aromatic structures. Example 1 uses aliphatic monomers to obtain an aliphatic structure.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 5, 7-8, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts et al. in view of Brandt.

8. Roberts applies as above, teaching that the coatings are applied to boat hulls, buoys, pipes, rope, piers, and other marine applications, but failing to teach specific rubber or elastomeric substrates. Brandt teaches elastomeric rope having an outer EPDM layer, where the rope is used in marine environments (abstract; col. 6 lines 41-62). The rope stiffens as with increasing elongation, making it more difficult to stretch beyond the desired length (abstract). It is the examiner's position that it would have been prima facie obvious to apply the coatings of Roberts' invention to the rope of Brandt's invention to produce a rope of improved strength properties resistant to fouling.

9. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts et al. in view of *Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary*.

10. From a prior Office action:

Regarding the matting agents, it is noted that matting or flattening agents are known for their art-recognized purpose of reducing gloss of coatings. See *Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary*. Roberts teaches the use of pigments and dyes for altering appearance but does not specify the use of matting agents. It is the examiner's position that it would have been prima facie obvious to use a sufficient amount of a matting agent in the coatings of Roberts' invention to provide a desired appearance.

11. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts et al. in view of Göbel et al.

12. From a prior Office action:

Roberts applies as above, teaching the incorporation of carboxyl groups into a polyurethane for facilitating the dispersion with water but failing to teach the acid numbers

achieved. Göbel teaches that polyurethane materials having acid numbers of 5-50 are preferred for polyurethane dispersions, showing that high amounts of carboxylic acids render the mixture too viscous while low amounts of carboxylic acids do not provide the mixture sufficient stability in water (col. 6 lines 15-39). Thus, it would have been prima facie obvious to incorporate carboxylic acids into the polyurethane of Roberts' invention in an amount sufficient to stabilize the aqueous dispersion without rendering the coating too viscous to process.

### ***Response to Arguments***

13. Regarding the applicant's argument that the silyl-terminated polyurethanes of Roberts' invention are a different class of materials than those claimed by the applicant, it is the examiner's position that the polyurethanes of Roberts' invention are encompassed by the applicant's "polyurethane polymer." The examiner defines polyurethanes as polymers having recurring urethane linkages in the backbone of the polymer. The structures of Roberts' invention meet this requirement, formed by the reaction of polyols with isocyanates. Although the polymers of Roberts' invention contain additional functional groups, it is the examiner's position that modified polyurethanes are still polyurethanes nonetheless. Although the reference refers to prior art polyurethane dispersions as having drawbacks, this should not be construed as a distinction between the invention and "polyurethane dispersions". In fact, the reference continually refers to the inventive compositions as polyurethane dispersions (see, for example, col. 5 line 62).

14. In response to the applicant's arguments that the leachable antifouling additives are not slip aids, it is the examiner's position that neither the claims nor the specification have defined slip aids in such a manner as to differentiate them from the antifouling agents of Roberts' invention. It is again noted that both the reference and present

specification note the use of silicone materials for the respective components.

Furthermore, the passages of the specification pointed out by the applicant describe the coating as a whole and do not point to the slip aid itself as contributing an abrasion resistant property. The applicant has not defined the component in such a way that the capability of providing abrasion resistance is necessary. Roberts teaches antifouling aids, which would provide slip to prevent materials from sticking to the surface.

Regarding the term "leachable", it is noted that the antifouling agents are present in the coatings at the time of application and are thus contained in the coatings and applied coatings.

15. As stated above, it is the examiner's position that the terms "aliphatic" and "aromatic" do not exclude fluorine or silicon atoms but are instead describing the saturation or presence of aromatic rings in the polymeric structure.

### ***Conclusion***

16. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the



Art Unit: 1711

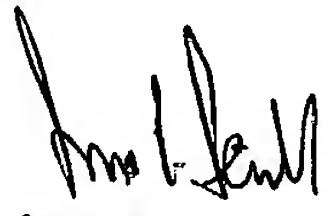
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melanie D. Bissett whose telephone number is (571) 272-1068. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck can be reached on (571) 272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

mdb

  
James J. Seidleck  
Supervisory Patent Examiner  
Technology Center 1700